The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,093—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	0
Second do.	„	8
Third do.	„	3
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	„ „
Third and succeeding	3½	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

NOTICE.

The departure of the s. s. "Euphrates" for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf has been postponed until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 230	.... Rs. 150	.... Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	.... „ 220	.... „ 80
Port Said	„ 380	.... „ 240	.... „ 90
Messina	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140
Naples	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140
Genoa	„ 500	.... „ 340	.... „ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	.... „ 350	.... „ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

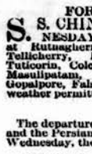
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Raguzin	2,012	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Syra	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DOUCIH, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 7th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril..	2,300	300	20th Aug.
THENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Sept.
WINTON HALL	C. Collins.	2,700	400	} To follow.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	12th July
s. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallaard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2363	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

CONSIGNEES for 133 tons of NUT-COALS per AMANDA, shipped by GOSMAN and SMITH, are hereby informed that the above coals are NOT taken delivery by Thursday morning, the same will be landed at the Consignee's risk and expense in the Prince's Dock.

H. KLEE, Master.
9th July, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

[redacted]

PATENT JEWELLERY

14 CARAT GOLD ON IVORY

Will last for years.

Shirt Studs	per set	Rs. 2-8
Ditto with Collar Stud	„ „	3-0
Solitaires	„ „	3-8 to 9 0
Links	„ „	8-8 to 9 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble.
LINES, on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.

They thus produce

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour, they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½	18 inches,
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25	30 each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6	8 gall.
	Rupees...	18	22	27	30	35 each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6	gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.

10 inch size, each Rs. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c., for Invalids. The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size.....	18	20	22 inches.
Rupees....	18-8	21	25 each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS

Supersede Gridirons and Frying-Pans.

	Size...	9	10½	12	inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rs.	...	3-8	4-8	each.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	„	...	3-12	5	„
Round Tinned of improved pattern	„	3-4	...	...	„

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S

PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is require for use.

Size.....	1	1½	2	2½	3 pints.
Rupees.....	5-8	6	7	7-8	8 each.

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY, 1881.

SECOND APPEARANCE
OF
MONS. & MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE
AND
THE GREAT THU-ZET'S.

Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

Box plan open at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—We AUTHORIZE Mr. JOHN R. GREAVES to SIGN our Firm from 1st July, 1881.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HIRED BOAT TONNAGE and SEA and LAND CARRIAGE under schedules Nos. 23 and 23 B, to the Commissariat Department at the Presidency from the date of acceptance of Tender up to 31st March, 1882.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on 3rd August, 1881, at 1 P.M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1881.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the reply proposed to be sent to the Government of India to their letter on the subject of the increase made by the G. I. P. Railway Company in their rates for the carriage of grain.

2. To receive the Report of the Special Committee on certain shipping questions.

3. To receive the Report of the Committee on the question of the proposed legislation in respect of Trade-marks.

And to pass such resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 12th July, 1881.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of LADHA MOOLJEE THAKER, trading under the name of KALIDAS LADHA as a dealer in piece-goods, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION will be made to this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, by the Insolvent abovenamed, for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honorable Court on the Eleventh day of June last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear before this Honourable Court on the said third day of August to oppose the same.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1881.

C. W. L. JACKSON.
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of July, 1881.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 10 per share on application and Rs. 10 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 10 per share at intervals of not less than one month. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES GREAVES, Esq. (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)—Chairman.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq. (Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.)
DARASHAW RUSTOMJEE, Esq.—Merchant.
FRANK CHALK, Esq. (Messrs. Chalk and Walker)—Solicitor.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER, 17, Church Gate Street Bombay.

SECRETARIES, MANAGERS AND AGENTS:
MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices of the Managers.

The above Company has been duly registered, and Notice is hereby given that the Share List for Bombay will be CLOSED on the 19th Instant, and for the Mofussil on the 26th Instant.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
Bombay, 1, Forbes Street, 12th July, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA, 9, Ezra Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of Words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP CO. All orders should be sent to J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a TONGA and HARNESS in perfect order, with pair of ponies to ride or drive. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "Corncrake," care of this office.

WANTED, a few good PUSHING MEN. Eurasians preferred. American Novelty Company, 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, next English Mail Office.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. FRAMJEE.

WANTED, a second-hand, full-sized Billiard Table, in good order, with lamps, balls, &c., &c., complete. Stating price, to "W.," Post Office, Neemuch.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Acts, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, teas, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackarel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SOILED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

GREATLY REDUCED.

Length	Width	Price.
7 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 8 8 Rs. 10 0 each.
9 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 8 „ 10 8 „
18 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0 „ 35 0 „
21 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0 „ 40 0 „

COLOURED TABLE COVERS,

2 yards square, Embroidered Gold, Green, Crimson, Maroon, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 each.

LACE CURTAINS.

Length	Width	Price.
3½ yards.	54 inches.	...Rs. 6 8 per pair.
3½ „	54 „	... „ 7 8 „
4 „	58 „	... „ 8 8 „
4 „	58 „	... „ 10 8 „
4 „	58 „	... „ 11 8 „

LENO CURTAINS.

3½ yards 42 inches	...	...	...Rs.	7 8 per pair
3½ „ 50 „	...	...	... „	8 8 „

TURKISH TOWELS,
Reduced to Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2 per pair.
HONEYCOMB TOWELS,
Reduced to Re. 1-4 per pair.
FURNITURE CHINTZ,
Reduced to 4 As. and 8 As. per yard.
FURNITURE CRETONNES,
Reduced to 6 As. and 12 As. per yard.
FURNITURE DAMASK,
Reduced to 8 As. per yard.
FELT CARPETTING,
Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.

GENTS' BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Rs. a.
GAUZE BANIANS	Six 11 0
FINE GAUZE MERINO BANIANS	„ 21 0
SUPERFINE; a special article for Indian wear; thin, soft, and shrinkless	„ 27 0
SUMMER MERINO, a Vest stouter than the above. Medium substance	„ 34 0
FINE, ZEPHYR or MERINO NET BANIANS, highly recommended for corpulent men, possessing all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary Banian with half its weight; the most elastic Under-vest made	„ 35 0
ANGLO-INDIAN GAUZE, a mixture of Silk and Wool: shrinkless, very elastic, and non-irritating	„ 40 0
DRAB MERINO, with Long Sleeves, for the Homeward journey or Cool Climates	each 6 8
GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMB'S-WOOL, with Long Sleeves; the warmest Vest made, recommended for wear in Europe during the Winter ..	„ 7 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

FINE BERLIN-WOOL, Knitted	10 0
EXTRA FINE do. do.	12 0

GENTS' DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs. a.
SHORT KNICKERBOCKER or TRUNK DRAWERS, for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated .. .. per pair	5 8
LONG DRAWERS, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands	7 0
BATHING DRAWERS, fine Brown Cotton	1 8
Plain Colors do. do.	1 12
Fancy Stripes do. do.	2 0
WHITE SUMMER MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands	6 12
BEST STOUT DRAB MERINO PANTS, for the Homeward journey or Cold Districts	6 8
GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMB'S-WOOL PANTS, for wear in Europe during the Winter months	7 0

MUFFLERS.

FINE WHITE BERLIN-WOOL	2 0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and comfortable	2 8
Do. do. do.	3 8

POLO AND FOOT-BALL SUITS.

JERSEY } HOSE } CAP }	Red and White ..... / Blue and White ..... / Black and Amber	Suit 12 8

Our new illustrated Catalougue on Application.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS DRAWERS, PANTS, &c.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

THE stormy weather which set in yesterday has put a stop to shipping operations for the time being, but throughout the whole of last week exporters were able to work both in the dock and stream with very little interruption, and large quantities of produce were cleared. Supplies from up-country continue to come forward on a comparatively liberal scale, and it is becoming very evident that each succeeding monsoon will see more and more export business doing, as railway communication increases.

Weather reports from the districts are almost all that could be desired. With the exception of a portion of Mysore, rain has fallen very generally at the time and to the extent most required, and from all quarters we hear anticipations of full crops. It is of course very possible that these may not be altogether realised, only a third of the monsoon having passed as yet, but in some places, notably parts of the Berars, Cotton has had such a favourable start that it would scarcely be possible to have such a poor out-turn as last season. This encouraging outlook naturally exercises a strengthening influence on our stock and share markets in which great activity continues to be manifested. Government Paper is not so strong as it was, the future of Silver being less hopefully regarded since the termination of the Conference, but shares generally, and more particularly Mill Companies, have changed hands to a large extent and mostly at advancing values.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	15,93,806
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,07,291
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	16,17,870
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	19,08,000
Loans	Inc.	,,	18,40,196
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,60,542
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	2,37,683
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	81,795

These movements result in no very important change in the position of the Bank, and there is nothing therefore on which to anticipate any movement in rates of discount. The Cash Balance, in fact, is down to a level which points more to higher than lower rates for money, were it not for the undoubted contraction in mercantile operations which is rapidly setting in. In all probability we shall see no important change for some little time, although the tendency will be to anticipate a decline later on.

EXCHANGE.—The decline in sterling this week has been very rapid, our quotations, as given below, showing a fall of 3-16d. per rupee since last Monday. The reaction set in on mail-day, owing to the less favourable character of the telegrams regarding the Conference, and a decline of 3-16d. was at once established, so that for this steamer we opened on Wednesday on the basis of 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 3-32d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. During the day, however, a fall of 1-16d. to 3-32d. took place, followed on Thursday by a drop of 3-16d. Friday saw a somewhat firmer feeling with a recovery of 1-16d., but on Saturday the news of the termination of the Conference induced a decline of 1-32d., and to-day the tendency has continued weak with a fall of 3-32d., making closing quotations :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 17-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7¾d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7¾d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7¾d. ; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7 25-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' Fcs. 2·09 per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks have been unwilling drawers since ever the reaction set in, and to-day more than 1-32d. above ready rates is not obtainable. The weight of opinion, in fact, is against even present reduced quotations being maintained, no practical result being anticipated from the monetary convention.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts are quoted at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 3s. 2¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The changeable character of the home advices has led to very fluctuating markets throughout the week, and scarcely an hour has passed without some alteration in values. Speculation has been rife, and with each movement considerable amounts have changed hands. As a general rule the tendency has been downwards, and as compared with last Monday rates to-day show a decline of 1¼ per cent., our closing quotations to-day being :—Fours Rs. 105½ to ⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 112¼ to ¾.

SHARES as a general rule have been very active, and in most cases our quotations indicate a rise in values. *Banks* have been quiet, Bank of Bombays showing a decline of Rs. 2½. Nationals are firm at a rise of Re. 1, Agras unchanged at Rs. 130. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 15 lower at Rs. 1,050, Port Cannings unchanged at Rs. 230. *Press* shares are all very firm, and our quotations show a rise of Rs. 100 in Colaba, Rs. 4 in Fort Press, Rs. 35 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 32½ in Apollo, Rs. 30 in Berar, Rs. 10 in French, and Rs. 5 in Mofussil and New Indian. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are all doing well at the moment, and our list of quotations show an advance of Rs. 75 in Dhurremsey, Rs. 65 in Hyderabad, Rs. 55 in Bombay United, Rs. 45 in Victoria, Rs. 40 in Jewraz Balloo and Khutao Muckonjee, Rs. 30 in Alfred, Rs. 25 in Sassoon and Southern India, and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in other Companies, the only noteable exception being Albert, which have receded Rs. 50 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills have declined Rs. 25, Ice Co. Rs. 2, and Wynard Gold Mining Re. 1 ; but Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 10, Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 5 higher.

PIECE-GOODS.—In the early part of the week a large business was done for distant delivery at sterling prices, owing to the comparatively high rates of exchange ruling for a day or two ; but the activity was very short lived, the after drop in exchange coupled with higher quotations from Manchester causing buyers to suspend their operations, and at the moment arrival business is almost at a standstill. In the meantime the spot market has remained quiet in the extreme, the actual clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at about 1,200 packages of all kinds. Prices, however, keep fairly steady, dealers being apparently indisposed to quit their holdings at rates showing a loss on the terms they would be able to replace at. As a matter of fact, the tone of the trade is decidedly more hopeful than it was a short time ago. Not only do the rains hold out hopes of a good season developing later on, but shipments from home have latterly been on such a moderate scale as to leave some hopes of present large stocks being got into manageable compass before new operations bring in fresh supplies.

In *Local* Goods the transactions this week have only been about 800 packages at As. 8 to As. 8¾ per lb.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns have been somewhat steadier lately, and although the demand has not been particularly active, prices may be called partially ¼ anna per lb. higher. Local-made Yarns continue in active request, and during the week sales to the extent of about 2,000 bales have been effected at As. 7 to As. 7⅞ per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper*, although not particularly active, is decidedly firmer, since the decline which has taken place in exchange, and Braziers may be quoted As. 4 per cwt. higher. *Yellow Metal* is also firm with a corresponding advance, stocks being small. *Iron* it is impossible to quote any distinct movement. Prices are nominally unaltered, but stocks are heavy and there are still sellers to arrive at comparatively low figures.

COALS.—The only transactions reported to arrive here have been some re-sales of Davison's at Rs. 14½, and a part cargo of Castle Eden at Rs. 14 per ton alongside. On the spot the market is depressed by the large ready stocks, but to arrive after the monsoon consumers would be buyers at Rs. 14 for Davison's and Rs. 15 for Cardiff, if they could find sellers.

COTTON.—The business doing for export is now of the most insignificant character, and including the purchases for the local Mills, we question whether the transactions of the week have been more than about 3,000 bales. As against this the arrivals have been considerable, so that stocks have been added to materially and dealers have been very willing sellers. Prices are not quotably lower, but something under current figures could be done, especially for low grades of Dholleras, of which the supply is large.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	18,164	6,366	7,404
Since 1st Sept.....	1,179,302	1,127,641	812,687
Since 1st Jan.	1,034,321	1,009,647	740,166

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 18,704 bales, making a total since 1st January of 782,003 bales, against 790,000 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—No actual transactions for next season's delivery have transpired since last mail left, but nominal quotations for March may be given at Rs. 210 for Good Broach and Rs. 195 for Good Omra. From the districts reports are favourable in the extreme. In the Khandeish and Omra neighbourhoods a large tract of land has been put under cultivation, and the weather has been most propitious, the plants in the Berars having already secured a good stand. In the Broach and Dhollera districts the rainfall has set in opportunely, and the planting there will also be liberal.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omra, Ready	....Rs. 180=4 21/32d.	
F.G.F. do. do.	..... ,, 170=4 13/32d.	
G.F. do. do.	..... ,, 162=4 7/32d.	
Good Dholleras do.	..... ,, 132=4d.	
F.G.F. do. do.	..... ,, 178=4 19/32d.	
G.F. do. do.	..... ,, 167=4 11/32d.	
Good Gimned Dharwar, Ready	..... ,, 182=4 11/16d.	
F.G.F. Westerns, do.	..... ,, 167=4 11/32d.	
G.F. do. do.	..... ,, 162=4 7/32d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is arriving pretty freely for the time of year, and notwithstanding a fair demand, prices are still quoted at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is very steady at Rs. 6-1½ per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT is in active request, and values are maintained on the basis of Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½ per candy for Soft White. Large supplies are still held up-country, which will come forward after the monsoon.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-3-9
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	107
Gold Leaf	,,	19-10-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	19-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-10
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-3-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 9th July as compared with the statement of the 2nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs.	July 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,15,005	27,51,199
Do. do. at Branches	15,58,948	11,51,657
Other Deposits	2,46,61,742	2,62,83,612
Post Bills	11,100	11,120
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,63,562	5,29,824
	4,32,43,357	4,32,26,412
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,53,033	86,44,967
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,76,298	10,69,450
Loans and Discounts of do	1,01,85,721	1,20,33,920
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,559	1,417
Bills Discounted	1,17,81,857	1,15,21,315
Stamps	3,112	3,089
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,48,915		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,15,000	3,33,915	3,33,915
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,23,990	5,61,675
Cash and Currency Notes	89,72,839	90,54,634
	4,32,43,357	4,32,26,412

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Hindustan, 1,547 tons, Captain J. Belyea, will sail to-day for St. Francisco with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 18 crew of the steamer Puttialla.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, which arrived in harbour an the 10th instant from Liverpool (11th June), with the following passengers :—Genl. Maunsell, Mr. McPhail, Mr. Breck, and Mr. T. Howe. She brought the following cargo :—786 packages piecegoods 120 bales twist, 12 cases whiskey, 46 cases wine, 704 boxes soap, 3 cases brandy, 41 packages bricks, 4 packages corks, 18 cases clocks, 35 packages turpentine, 31 packages color and paint, 9 packages papers, 30 packages pumice stone, 100 packages sulphric acid, 8 cases glass, 84 packages soda, 84 bars and 14 packages iron, 28 packages earthenware, 50 cases champagne, 500 barrels alum, 1 packages varnish, 20 cases starch, 25 cases epsom salt, 28 casks cement, 398 bundles iron hoops, 100 casks bleaching powder, 65 packages glassware, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
10	Sestos (s).....	Tilmouth ..	Marseilles.
	Rebecca (s)	Pender.....	Port Said.
	Hospodar	Kelly	Bremerhaven.

The ship Hindostan, Belyea, to St. Francisco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s)—7 cases brandy, William Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Glendarnel—25 cases slate pencils, Ebrahim Budroodin.
Agnes (s)—1 case glassware, 4 cases perfumery, and 1 case hardware, Muncherjee Pallonjee ; 4 barrels varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Rohilla (s)—30 cases slate pencils, The Agra Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Mars (s)—2 cases glassware, Moosa Sullaman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—190 bales cotton, Kawaldass Tricomdass ; 106 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha.
Speke Hall (s)—3 bales rags, Morlidhur Kursondass ; 70 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 24 bales cotton waste, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 250 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co ; 81 bales twist waste and 70 bales wool, Felly and Co; 200 bales cotton waste, Framham and Co ; 15 bales hides, Ruttonjee Manuckjee ; 267 bales cotton waste, Tacursee Jewraj ; 100 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co ; 127 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar (s)—12 boxes silver coins (Rs. 90,400), The C. M. Bank.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Storm Queen (s)—1,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Inchmarlo (s)—3,000 cwts cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Antesana (s)—3767½ cwts wheat and 2,250 cwts rapeseed, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hatherage (s)—9,000 cwts wheat, F. Masoti and Co.
Cavalier (s)—2½ cwts rapeseed, E. Spinner and Co.
Arduaick (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts poppyseed and 10,959½ cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 31½ cwts mowra seed, 79 cwts castorseed, 1½ cwts poppyseed, 3,729½ cwts gingellyseed, and 571 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca (s)—50 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—230 cwts ooplates, Ruttonjee Jewraj ; 275 cwts ooplates, Byramjee Sorabjee ; 9 bales twist, Ruttonjee Dadabhoy ; 36 cwts bysabole, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 19½ cwts cambaystone, Ebram Noordin and Co.
Avoca (s)—250 cwts onions, Hassem Baban ; 100 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 35½ cwts cloves, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 47 cwts cloves, You Lun Ching ; 29 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Metha ; 50 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 6 cases peacock feathers, You Lun Ching ; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

41-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Sewjee Petamber.
79-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs C. Tucker.
113-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Oomajee Suntoojee and another.
166-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dorabjee Manockjee.
170-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dorabjee Bezonjee Palkewala.

Long Causes.

658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs L. W. G. Carnac—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn—Part heard.
189-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Esa.

For further direction.

432-76—In person—(a pauper) Jewan Radman vs Khaluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

313-80—Muljee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirang Raghoonathjee—Jefferson, B. and D—Part heard.
396-78—Payne and G.—Janardhun Ramchunder vs the National S. and W. Co.—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
380-79—Crushnarao Succaram and others vs Rao Bahadoor Muddon Shricrishna and others—A. F. T., and J. Macfarlane.
348-78—Payne and G.—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs Abdul Hoosein and another—Craigie L. and O.
550-80—In person—Morarjee Hurdass vs Dhondiram Donee and another.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.
676-79—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs Gouldass Girdharilal—J. Macfarlane.
614-79—J. Macfarlane—Baljee vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and others—H. C. and L., C. and W.
448-80—Ardesir and H.—Narrotumdass Candass vs Na[illegible] vahoo and others—Smith and F. and H., C. and [illegible] and S. and Frere.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

122-81—Janardhen and H.—Janardhen Gopal vs Anundrao Narayen.
238-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Ruttonsey Gocouldass vs Dhanieshmerbhut Narayenbhut and another.
249-81—Balkrishna and B.—Adumjee Peerbhoy vs Bohra Essajee Soolemanjee—In person.
259-80—Payne and G.—C. Marks vs C. Bouneviallc.

Long Cause.

128-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Hussonbhoy bin Syedna Abdool Kadar Nazmoodin and another vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawala—Payne and G.—Part heard.
359-80—Pestonjee K.—Bachoobai and others vs Cooverbai and others—Shapurjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Jackson, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 10.

Briscoe, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Mean Meer.
Maunsell, Major-Genl., R. E., from leave, from England.

JULY 11.

Cuming, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Hughes, Major, Dy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., on duty, to Poona.

JULY 11.

Cuming, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Quetta.
Mackenzie, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, July 11, 1881.

1. The usual monthly Committee Meeting will assemble at the Head-quarters at 6 P. M. on Wednesday next, the 13th Instant. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 13th instant, at 9 P. M. The manual, firing, and bayonet exercises will be practised. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn at Head-quarters or at the Town Hall.

3. No. 1340, Vol. D. Brennan, Naving joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F. Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 5.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Bt. Lieut Col E. F. Chapman, C. B., R A, to be Mily Secy. Dated 27th June 1881.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Batn. Royal Irish Regt. (late 1st Batn. 18th Regt)—Lieut William John Fortescue Morgan, to be Itstr. of Musky, vice Spyer, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief Dated 16th May 1881.

2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd Highlanders.)—Second Lieut. Granville George Algernon Egerton to be Adjt., vice Sunderland, deceased ; subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 18th May, 1881.

G. O. C. C. dated the 7th June, 1881, page 324, modifying the appointment of Lieut. W. A Campbell, as Adjt of the 54th Regt. is cancelled. G. O. C. C. dated 14th April 1881, page 213, will therefore stand.

G. O. C. C. dated the 3rd June, 1881, page 312, cancelling the appointment of Lieut. H. F. M. Wilson, as Adjt. of the 4th Batn Rifle Brigade, is rescinded. G. O. C. C., dated the 2nd April, 1881, page 189, will therefore stand.

Major W. Hill, S. C., Depy Asst Adjt-General for Musketry, 2nd Circle, is transferred to the 4th Circle, at his own request, vice Major J. T. Turner, half pay, late 73rd Foot, whose term of staff service has expired.

Capt. W. F. Nuthall, 1st Batn. Manchester Regt. (late 63rd Foot,) having been appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjt-Genl. for Musketry by G. G. O., No. 319, dated the 17th June, 1881, is posted to the 2nd Circle, vice Major W. Hill.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(N.-W. Provinces Government Gazette, July 9.)

Mr. H. B. Harington, Offg. Comsr., Rae Rareli Division, privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 4th July.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, Joint Mag., Jaunpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th July.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. M. Sherer, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th June.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With effect from the 11th June.

Mr. F. Baker, Under-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, to officiate as Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Mr. W. R. Barry, First. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, to officiate as Under Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Second Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, to Officiate as First, Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to be Second Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Surgn. O. Todd, A. M. D., doing duty with the 1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the Civil Medical Charge of Shahranpur, in addition to his own Military duties, during the absence on 60 days' privilege leave of Surgn. E. A. Mapleton from the 26th June.

With effect from the 28th June, vice Major I. Low, deceased—

Mr. A. F. Millett, Sub.-Judge, 1st Grade, to be a Deputy Comsr., 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist. Judge, 3rd grade, substantive pro tempore.

His Honor the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Comsr. is also pleased to make the following substantive pro tempore promotions from the same date :—

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, Asst. Comsr, 1st grade, to be Depy. Comsr., 3rd grade ;

Capt. E. E. Grigg, Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, to be Asst. Comsr., 1st grade ;

Mr. H. C. Irwin, Asst. Comsr., 3rd grade (on furlough, to be Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3, GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Bangalore—The Monsoon—Rainfall in Bombay—Thermometer Readings.
5 AFGHANISTAN—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 The Poona Season—News-Letter from Kolhapur.
7 The Late Rev. Mr. Taylor—Government Reply to the Vaishnavs' Petition—New Agricultural Department—Reduced Telegraph Tariff.
8 Rugby and the Bombay Services—Joint Stock Companies—Bombay Ice-Manufacturing Company—The Weather in the Deccan—Bombay Season Reports.
9 The *Times of India* Libel Case.
10 Regimental Sketches from Wonderland—Entertainment at Dharwar to the 28th Regiment, Bombay N.I.—The Pilgrim Trade—Scratch Regatta at Poona.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—Death of Mr. Andrew Wilson—Egypt and the Red Sea Littoral—The Governorships of Bombay and Madras.
12 LEADING ARTICLES—Mofussil Criminal Courts—A Vaishnav Maharaj Charged with Felony.
13 LEADING ARTICLES—The Calcutta Bench and Bar Dispute.
14 LEADING ARTICLES—Mentioned in Despatches.
14 The Gaiety Theatre—Disturbances at Diu—I.—Beef—BENGAL.—The Bench and Bar Dispute in Calcutta.
15 MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA—Meeting of the Mysore Council—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.
16 The Proposed Agricultural Department for India—Private Telephone Rates—Gold and Silver—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
17 Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces and Oudh Orders.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DATURA TATULA.

ASTHMATIC PAROXYSMS AVERTED AND SUBDUED BY

DATURA TATULA, THE EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

DATURA TATULA, GROWN AND PREPARED BY

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND St., [illegible]DON, in all forms for Inhalation—Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco—Pastilles and Powder for burning, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPARKS—July 10th, at Rigby Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, Olive Margaret, the wife of Major J. B. Sparks, Bengal, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LACEY—TIBALDI—December 11th, 1880, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort, by the Revd. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., H. R. Lacey, to Rose Tibaldi.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

THE license tax, in its present form, has had a two-years' trial ; and its fruits are sufficiently significant to justify a short investigation. Taking the place of the old income tax, the license tax affords a peculiarly appropriate illustration of the difficulties to be encountered and the dangers to be apprehended in the imposition of direct taxation upon the body of our Indian subjects. It is probably well known to every one of our readers who takes an interest in financial administration that the license tax proceeds upon the orthodox basis of total exemption below a certain level, and a graduated scale upon profits above that level to a limit fixed at Rs. 10,000, incomes above which are assessed at one uniform rate of Rs. 200. Waiving the question of the merits of taxing profits of trade, we propose to review the results of the license tax solely from the standpoint of its position in the system of direct taxation. The lowest tax assessable is Rs. 10, the highest Rs. 200 ; and the question naturally obtrudes itself, upon what principle is the assessment conducted ? Unlike the income tax in England, where tax-payers are required to return upon oath the amount of their rateable incomes, the license tax in India is entrusted to a staff of native officials, usually mamlatdars, who in turn draw up schedules through the agency of subordinate karkoons ; and the just apportionment of a tax coming home to every respectable and influential native in the country is conducted upon a basis of perfunctory enquiry and arbitrary judgment. The slightest exercise of thought must put this beyond dispute. Is it conceivably possible that the mamlatdar entrusted with the assessment of an entire taluka should be accurately acquainted with the profits of trade made by every individual within his charge ? This is, upon the face of it, absurd. The next step in the process is to conduct, either in person or through the agency of subordinates, local enquiries among the village officers. The intelligent police patel and the absentee talati are regarded as sufficient guarantee for a true return of the financial condition of the entire population of their villages. If the licence tax aimed at broad results, ignoring details, whatever might be said of its economic defensibility, at least it might be freed from the charge indicated above. But the license tax, with its elaborate schedules, particularizes. The license tax will be accurate, or it will be nothing ; legal colour it must have ; as for substantial justice, it will have none of it. Two per cent. is the rate definitely fixed ; and with its eleven classes, ranging from incomes of Rs. 500 to incomes of Rs. 10,000, it rejects with pitiless accuracy the feeble attempts of the assessors in the way of vague approximations. Still the license tax must be collected, and as nothing better than approximations appear possible, approximations form the basis of the schedule. If our readers would endeavour to imagine entrusting the statement of their yearly incomes, or indeed any details statistical whatever, to the questionable veracity and the unquestionable stupidity of the average patel or talati, they will better realize the monstrously illogical position in which one of the main attempts at scientific direct taxation has involved us. Fortunately for the officers entrusted with final judgment in the matter of the license tax, the natural quiescence of the native, and his abhorrence of the tedium involved in awaiting revision orders by the "Sirkar" tend to minimize the number of appeals ; for the framers of the License Tax Act—being probably dimly conscious that here and there dotted over the country might be found patels addicted to gratifying "adawat," talatis inferior in mental calibre to a Mill, mamlatdars not omniscient—allowed an appeal to the district officers against the original assessment. But upon what grounds is it possible to come to an equitable decision ? On the one hand, there will naturally be the mamlatdar's assertion that A B is worth Rs. 3,000 a year ; on the other hand, A B, strongly supported by absolutely unintelligible and probably fraudulent ledgers, calls all the gods to witness, and, moreover, conclusively demonstrates, that he is not worth Rs. 300. The system has not one justifiable *raison d'être*. It is from the point of view of justice and political economy a miserable failure ; and all direct taxation that is not supported by an intelligent and conscientious co-operation on the part of the society must inevitably tend to failure likewise. It will be interesting to observe whether Government will recognize the instructive lessons to be learnt from the License Tax Act before proceeding further in the substitution of direct for indirect taxation universally.

AMID the noise of land law reform in England and the various turmoil of French aggression in Africa and Russian aggression in Asia, the British public has quite enough to do for the moment to excuse it from devoting attention to the struggle and significant movement which has been endorsed by the Prince Chancellor in the German Empire. Yet Prince Bismarck's new departure is likely to prove to be what the fatherlanders call "epoch making" not only in the domestic annals of Germany, but, by no unlikely effect, in the development of other States of Europe as well. Indian statesmanship, accustomed to disregard the theories of complete abstention by authority, and universal *laissez-faire*, which have been the common places of so influential a school of European political thinkers and writers, will be less surprised at the vigorous proposals of State intervention supported by the German Premier ; but whether averse from, or inclined to, the maxims of paternal administration, the judicious observer of German affairs will not fail to recognise that serious issues have been introduced by the bold initiative of Prince Bismarck into the German situation. The hostility of the majority of the Reichstag which has just closed has not shaken his resolution. On the contrary, he has accepted the gage of battle which that majority threw down in mutilating his measures for the relief of the working classes, and he has announced that he will make the general election turn entirely upon the acceptance or rejection of his new Economic Policy. The economic proposals of the Chancellor in the last session of the Reichstag were mainly three. He introduced a bill for resuscitating and re-organising the guild system of trades ; a bill for establishing a universal insurance of workmen under the guarantee, and with the pecuniary help, of the State ; and he designed an "Economic Council," to be maintained by a treasury grant. The Economic Council was to be a kind of representative senate in which the interests of operatives, as well as employers, were to have weight. The main feature of the insurance scheme was the provision that employers and the State, as well as the workmen themselves, were to contribute towards the expenses of association. In some cases even, the poorer class of workmen were to be wholly exempt from the obligation of contributing any portion of the premiums annually payable to the insurance fund. By refusing to authorise any State contribution whatever, the majority of the Reichstag deprived the proposed legislation of its characteristic feature ; and Prince Bismarck gives notice to friends and foes that he does not mean to accept the defeat, but will appeal to the country for the needful support in the next Imperial Parliament.

An occasion, which was probably prearranged, allowed the Prince to formulate his ultimatum before the country on the very eve of the closing of the Reichstag. A public meeting of the Conservatives of the petty town of Mariendorff passed resolutions, which were duly forwarded to the Chancellor, and which thanked him for his defence of German industrial interests in Parliament. In reply, Prince Bismarck warmly expressed his gratitude to the people of Mariendorff for the support they had given his Economic Policy, and formally declared that he would "abide by that policy, in the hope that it would liberate the representation of popular interests from the yoke of political parties who were only seeking their own profit." Our anticipations that the great Chancellor would respond to the hostility of the middle classes by accentuating his attitude of reliance upon the working classes is thus more than verified, and an electoral contest is opened in Germany which cannot fail to raise into exciting prominence the most delicate of the questions involved in the eternal dispute between capital and labour. The field of the general election for the German Reichstag is far more favourable to the scheme of the Prince than if he had been confined to the arena of the Prussian constitution. While under the constitution of Prussia the Prussian Diet is elected on a complicated system designed to give additional weight to the representation of property, according to the constitution of the Empire manhood suffrage is the supreme arbiter in the choice of the representative body. Prince Bismarck solemnly declares that he accepts the contention of the advocates of the workingmen, that existing laws make no sufficient provision for the hardships of their condition, and he invokes the co-oper

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW ITALIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and C. J. Hambro and Son, of London, have contracted for the new Italian loan of 640 millions (francs), the negotiations for which were recently broken off by Messrs. Rothschild. The loan will be issued next week upon such conditions as will obviate any monetary disturbance.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The new Italian loan which is announced amounts to £30,000,000. The rate of interest is five per cent. and the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted is fixed at 90. The contractors will retain half (1half) until next year.

OBITUARY.—Lord Hatherley and General Sir Richard Waddy.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SFAX.

TUNIS, JULY 10.

The bombardment of Sfax continues. The French troops are prevented from landing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 9-16
4 per cent. Super Paper	86¾
4½ do. do.	92
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 do. French Rentes	120½
Bar Silver	51½

Arrivals—Sicily, Nicosian, and James Watt.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 10.

At 10 p.m. ... ... 78·6 Farht.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

At 8 a.m.	79·8
„ 10 a.m.	77·3
„ 2 p.m.	81·1
„ 4 p.m.	80·6

A WOMAN of the Kunbi caste, residing at Surat, gave birth last week to four children. Two of these were male, and two female. They survived their birth only a few hours.

NEWS of an atrocious wife murder committed by a Brahmin comes from Surat. In pursuance of information given by residents in a street called Rugnathpura, the police searched the house of a Brahmin there, and found buried in a cellar the dead body of a girl of 15 who was the Brahmin's wife. The body was covered with salt, and boarded over; and above the boards, again, there was a layer of tiles, which was further cemented over with cowdung, to give it the appearance of the sort of flooring common in Hindu houses. The salt appears to have kept the body in a fair state of preservation. The Brahmin is said to have admitted causing the death of his wife. The reason he gives is that he suspected she had mixed poison with some milk which he had boiled for him, and asked her to taste of it before drinking it himself; and on her refusing and so, he "confined" her. The case is in the hands of the police.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 6th instant states:—Showers have fallen in all districts. Weather close and hot. Kharif crops generally germinating well, but more rain is wanted, especially in rice-growing districts. Prices on the whole stationary, but rising slightly in Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Allahabad. General health good, but cholera still about in Meerut and Kumaun. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun."

WE *(Civil and Military Gazette)* hear that considerable friction exists in Simla between two kindred professions. Local influence has caused one to overstep the bounds of professional etiquette, and the proverbial stone-throwing from glass houses has resulted in the retaliation of window-breaking. The question, being one of professional efficiency, is not, we hear, likely to be settled locally.

THE religious ceremony which is being performed at Dadur now is one of a series of festivities which the maharaja of different sects among Hindus has invented, according to the *Rast Goftar*, for self-aggrandisement. These ceremonies have not the warrant of the shastras, or of old institution either. The first of the kind was, according to the writer in the above paper, performed no earlier than sixty years ago; and the undertaking was found so profitable that different maharajs have since promoted them at different places. The whole thing merely appeals to the ignorant faith of a surging mass of godless humanity, and the immorality and hardship engendered of this scandalous man-worship are equalled only by the lavish offerings showered on the central figure in the scene by the ignorant devotees.

REGARDING the re-opening, for traffic, of the road between Bhamo and China, *vid* Mattin, which has been closed for 20 years, we are informed that not merely cotton, salt, and other commodities destined for Yunan had to be transferred from the steamer at Bhamo to small boats, to be carried up the Tapaing to Myo-Thet, and thence by animals over the Ka-Kyen to Yunan; and the goods were exposed to the depredations of the Ka-Kyen dacoits. The Bhamo and Yunan merchants, therefore, came to an agreement with the leaders of the villages whence these dacoits came, that they would send part of their merchandise over the Ka-Kyen as before, provided the latter would guarantee the safety of the other part of their merchandise by the new route. These villagers kept to their engagement; but the other villagers who were not interested in the arrangement would only be prevented from attacking the caravans by the payment of blackmail of salt, opium, and money. It is said that such is the demand for salt, cotton, and other articles in Bhamo that even in the present disturbed state of affairs, a single firm sometimes pays a freight of Rs. 5,000 on one steamer's cargo, and the fact appears to be a sufficient guarantee for a large trade, if the robberies of the Ka-Kyens could be prevented.

COMMENTING upon some acts of violence which have lately been committed in the country stretching from the Punjab border to the Bolan Pass and Pishin, the *Pioneer* says:—"The Marris for some time past have been behaving admirably as regards the interests of the British Government. Some apprehension seems to have been caused to the dwellers in the little plain of Thull-Chotiali by the news that a dak carrier had been killed on the 14th of June, and that some sort of fighting had taken place. This unfortunate postman seems to have been the victim of a mistake. A band of twelve Meosa Khel Hindus, in the prosecution of ancient and bitter feuds with the Marris, stole down to Sembhar, on the borders of the Pathan and Marri territory, and—after waiting for a whole day and night, without discovering any Marri or Marri cattle—descried a local letter-carrier coming along on foot, and thinking he was a Marri, killed him. These same gentry had, it seems, daily inspected the Commissariat camels, and finding them to be Government property, had not interfered with them. Thull Chotiali, which was formerly the centre of wild rumours and alarming reports, has, since our re-occupation of it in the autumn of last year, remained perfectly quiet—astonishingly so, in fact, considering the wild character of the tribes in its neighbourhood. However unfortunate the crimes which have been committed may be, the smallness of their number and their local character are satisfactory, when one remembers, the series of murders, outrages, raids, and robberies which last year prevailed all over the southern assigned districts.

THE *Madras Mail* offers some advice to the public regarding the "Bombay Agricultural and Manufacturing Company." Our contemporary considers it a curious feature of this Bombay company that no Bombay man is on the board of direction, and remarks that if Bombay were a mere village, with no trade worth naming, and if she had never been the training school in commerce of some men who are now among the most enterprising merchants of the city of London, the establishment of a Bombay Agricultural and Manufacturing Company without the material and moral support of some good Bombay names might pass unobserved; but, as now constituted, the board has no special claim on the confidence of people in India. Yet the programme is an ambitious one, and a vast amount of local experience will be needed to carry it through. The company propose to buy an estate of 7,000 acres in the Kunnah Valley, eighteen miles from Challisgaum, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 203 miles from the city of Bombay. They wish to be more than a mere agricultural company, for they will not only grow, but they will also spin and weave their own cotton; they will cultivate coffee, tobacco, and cereals; they will go largely into the oil-seed crushing business; and they will sell water. And these many and diverse branches of business, each of which needs special training and experience, are to be directed from London by gentlemen, none of whom may have been in India. If gold had been discovered, and the estate had been proved to be intersected not by two rivers, but by two reefs of very promising quartz, then it might be worth a company's while to give £92,000 for it. But the estate is innocent of reefs, and its capabilities in other directions are conjectural. Altogether, the scheme looks too vast and vague, and if the vendor of the estate gets the hard cash that he has asked for it he should deem himself an uncommonly lucky fellow.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* says:—"Sir Ashley Eden, with that practical benevolence which distinguishes his administration, has initiated steps for the erection at Darjeeling of a hospital where sick people may be able to obtain on moderate terms the accommodation, nursing, and medical attendance which it is so difficult now to secure at reasonable rates. In a minute which he has written on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor has indicated the classes for whom this provision is desirable—tea planters and their assistants living on the slopes and at the foot of the hills; their wives and families; persons falling ill in the plains for whom a change to the hills is recommended by their medical advisers; persons requiring to undergo surgical operations; convalescents in the Calcutta hospitals; railway and tramway employés and Government servants on limited pay. A committee has been appointed to consider the whole question with a view to immediate action. The hospital is intended to be self-supporting; appropriate accommodation will be afforded for first, second, and third class patients, and diet given to the two latter. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 from provincial services, 'provided such a hospital is erected as shall afford accommodation to invalids from all parts of the Lower Provinces.' Meantime a grant of Rs. 2,000 is to be made for the *immediate* adaptation of the Police Hospital, in order to give the scheme a practical trial. The proposal appears to us a most admirable one, and we wish it every success." The establishment of hospitals at healthy hill stations for convalescents from the plains is a good idea. Such an institution at Panchganni, for instance, would be a gain to the Bombay Presidency.

THE select committee appointed to inquire into the state of the law relating to artifices to induce young girls to lead a corrupt life, was nominated by the Earl of Dalhousie, and consists of the following peers: The Marquis of Salisbury, Earls Belmore, Cairns, Dalhousie, and Mount Edgcumbe, the Bishop of London, and Lords Aberdare, Brayе, Norton, Leigh, Mount Temple, Penzance, and Tollemache. One feature of the inquiry will probably be a proposal to make the guardians of a parish guardians of young girls under age who have no parents or relatives to protect them.

AT the close of the morning sitting of the House of Commons on June 1, the experiment of lighting the House with the electric light was tried. Twelve square lamps for the electric lights had been inserted in the glass roof, and soon after seven o'clock, when the House was cleared, the new light was brought into operation. The effect, it is stated, was, on the whole, doubtful; there was a difference of opinion among the members and others as to whether the skilfully applied gaslight from the glass roof was not softer and less trying to the eyes. It was conceded, however, that in one respect the electric light was an improvement on the gas, inasmuch as the rising temperature always noticed in the House after the lighting of the gas above the glass roof was avoided. The electric light was severely tested before the House resumed business at nine o'clock, but it was thoroughly under control, and the House transacted the business of the evening sitting under the new light. It was intended to make another trial on June 17.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* very truly observes that if anybody wonders why the Irish should not love England, let him lookat the comic papers just now. Hatred and contempt glisten in every line of these caricatures of the national type. It may be said that such things as these are trifles, and that Irishmen do not mind. It may be so, for anything that we know; but if it is, then the Irish are more callous than any other people ever were before. As a matter of fact it is pretty certain that they do mind, and that these ferocious satires, showered by a strong dominant people on a very weak one, produce an angrier and a deeper resentment than would come of ever so many harsh laws. Nobody would be so stung as an Englishman by odious caricatures like those which he relishes without scruple when directed against Irishmen. Yet we profess to be amazed at Irish ingratitude and antipathy towards us.

MUSTAPHA BEN ISMAIL, accompanied by General Musalli, Director of the Tunisian Foreign Office, and by Dr. Mesuri, the Bey's chief physician, arrived at Marseilles on June 15 from Tenedos. There was no official reception. Only a few Italians had collected at the station. At the Grand Hotel his Excellency was serenaded by Signor Maboni, the Prefect's Secretary, and on the latter appearing on the balcony with General [illegible] addressing the crowd, and telling [illegible] was much impressed by the [illegible] almost immediately for Paris. Mustapha is described as 36 years of age, tall, with piercing eyes and good features. He wore European dress, except a turban. He has the medal of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, as also the Riband of the Nichan. His reception by the French at Marseilles was apathetic and, indeed, cold, but the Italians showed a cordiality which was much commented on.

IN the French Senate, on June 16, M. de Gasté, Republican, commented on the magnitude of the National Consolidated Debt of 19 milliards, being the largest in the world, and on the threatened increase of the deplorable Debt. He commended the example of reducing debt set by England and America; advocated the conversion of the Five per Cents. into Four per Cents., as a stepping-stone to 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent.; and argued that, instead of the Redeemable Loan, Rentes should have been issued at a little under 4. He deprecated the construction of costly railways in non-paying districts, contending that narrow-gauge lines should suffice. M. Gaudin, Bonapartist, advocated a reduction in the land-tax, in the interest of an agriculture hard pressed by American competition. M. Loubet, Republican, dwelt on the constantly increasing expenditure, which rendered very hazardous considerable remission of taxes, based on surpluses which might not continue. The profit of the conversion of the Five per Cents., whenever effected, should be devoted to a reduction of the Debt. M. Haentjens, Bonapartist, dwelt on the misleading character of the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, and pointed out that, as compared with 1876, the Debt had increased by 2½ milliards. Two hundred and fifty millions of taxes had been remitted since 1877, but this was simply because the yield of the taxes imposed after the war was under-estimated. Instead of yielding 700 millions they would now, had they all been retained, be yielding 1,500 millions.

THE case of Mr. Malcolm Macgregor, who was sentenced by Major Nisbet, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, under Sec. 186 I. P. C., on the 6th of last month, to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, for "wilfully obstructing a constable, being a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions," has been decided on appeal by the Chief Court, the conviction of the Deputy Commissioner being set aside, and the fine ordered to be refunded. On the 28th of May a constable tried to stop a number of native workmen, some ten or twelve, from proceeding along the Simla mall, and wanted them to proceed by a lower road. The men having complained to Mr. Macgregor, in whose employ they were, he ordered the constable to allow them to pass, enforcing his order, according to the constable, by abuse and threats. The men were then allowed to proceed along the mall, and it was for this act of Mr. Macgregor's that the above sentence was passed on him, the magistrate holding that the constable was in duty bound to prevent the gang of men proceeding along the mall, under instructions issued by the Deputy Commissioner to the police for the regulation of the public traffic, and which had been in force some years. The learned judges of the Chief Court found that there did not appear to be any evidence on the record of any such instructions as those alluded to by the magistrate, nor did it appear under what authority the Deputy Commissioner assumed to issue them, and that, upon the facts of the case, no offence under Sec. 186 I. P. C. had been committed by the appellant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, Captain W. A. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. John Frigge, Mr. John Wright, Mr. E. W. Oates, Mr. H. Edmeads, Mr. D. H. Duncan, Mr. Jas. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Holder, Mr. Irvine, Mr. J. Munday, Mr. C. Williamson, Mrs. Irvine, Surgeon-Major Jackson, Lt. E. W. E. Briscoe, Mr. Jas. Darragh.

For Marseilles—Major W. B. Sanderson, Mr. H. D. Wilcock, Col. W. C. Anderson, Mr. T. H. Vickers, Major C. D. Baynes, Mirza Firoz Hussein Sahib, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Underwood, Lt. H. Prior, Mr. F. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Vouilon and child, Mr. A. E. Adie, Mr. J. Flemington, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. W. Harkness, Dy. Surgn.-Genl. W. H. Rean, and a gentleman.

For Venice.—Lt.-Col. F. J. Caldecott, and Lt.-Col. E. S. Fox.

For Milan—Mr. K. Swamy, wife, and child.

For Suez—Mr. F. J. Palmes.

The following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Indus, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on 19th July.

For Brindisi.—Capt. C. E. Hallett, Lt. H. Hawkes, Major F. M. Ward, Capt. A. B. Stopford, Colonel Pottinger, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Col. N. W. Montague, Mr. & Mrs P. P. Hutchins, A. Gentleman, Mr. F. S. Grouse, Mr. & Mrs. Pole and child, Mr. S. H. Phillpots, Major T. H. Maitland, Mr. H. G. Boyce, and Capt. W. Ogden Smith.

For Southampton.—Mr. & Mrs. Mackenzie, sister, & child, Revd. F. M. & Miss Witchell & 4 children, Mrs. Ja. S. Hynes & infant, Lt. A. R. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Willcox, and Mr. J. A. Spiables.

For Venice.—Capt. Barry Demville.

26th July, s.s. Gwalior, Capt. A. W. Adamson.

For Brindisi.—A. Gentleman, Major R. M. B. Thomas, and Mr. G. J. Prevost.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Sestos (s), to Marseilles; Rebecca (s), Port Said; Hospodar, Bremerhaven.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Company's contract mail steamer Euphrates for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf has been postponed from Monday, the 11th instant, to Tuesday, the 12th idem. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour.

FAIR.—The annual Sonapore fair will be held today (Tuesday).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bretton Hall left on Saturday; Oakdale and the Rebecca left on Sunday. The Clan Gordon entered, and the Armenia left the dock yesterday.

TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 10th instant, was 31 inches and 10½ cents. The height of water in the lake was 24·20 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 31·91.

ACCIDENT.—Ajun Addalutt, a labourer, aged forty years, whilst engaged stacking bales of gunny-bags at Hurry Bhanjee's store-godown, at the Musjid Bunder, on Sunday, sustained serious injuries by a stack of bales suddenly falling upon him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

A NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In our advertising column it is notified that the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, share-list will be closed for Bombay on the 19th instant, and for the mofussil on the 26th instant. We are informed that the shares are nearly all applied for.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Baboola Tank-road, on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown. There appeared to be no marks of violence on the body. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the Baboola Tank, under what circumstances there is no evidence to show."

OLD OFFENDERS.—Manockchund Roopchund, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of trespassing in the dwelling house of Nowrojee Cowasjee without any reasonable excuse. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—Purshotum Meghjee was yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of being found loitering at night at Kajee Mhola, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HACK-BUGGY ACCIDENT.—Cassum Ebrahim, a hack-buggywallah, was driving two European gentlemen in his vehicle along Falkland-road on Sunday evening, when his horse became restive and unmanageable in consequence of the reins breaking, and eventually bolted, throwing the driver off his seat, and knocking down a passer-by, named Mahadoo Narrayen, who was slightly injured. The runaway horse was brought up by falling into a gutter. The two passengers escaped unhurt by getting out through the opening at the back of the buggy. The driver was injured by one of the wheels passing over his left foot when he fell out.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE STORMY WEATHER.—Two trees at Colaba and ten on the Esplanade-road have been blown down since Sunday afternoon. About sixteen feet of a wall at Portuguese Church-street, Girgaum, came down yesterday morning. A portion of a wall of the house, No. 93, in Ally Oomer-street, gave way on Sunday evening. The tenants were at once ordered to vacate the premises by the Municipal authorities. Twenty feet of the wall and foot-way on the Queen's-road were washed away by the heavy rain on Sunday night. Two cocoanut trees, one at Damar Gully, and the other at Ajreia Gully, were blown down on Sunday night. A portion of the Bellasis-road has sunk considerably near the Tardeo Police Chowkey. The Municipal authorities have been communicated with regarding the matter. Five large trees were blown down at Mahi m on Sunday night.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of Mahomed Bhaggoo, a ship-labourer, who died from injuries he received on board the steamship Simoon, lying in this harbour. The verdict was:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by hcemorrhage following a compound fracture of the leg, caused by the accidental fall of a portion of a hatch upon him."—Another inquest was held yesterday, at Old Sonapore-lane, on view of the body of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, aged sixty years, who died from injuries he sustained on the evening previous by a tree falling upon him, while passing along the Breach Candy-road, and when abreast of the late Juggernath Sunkersett's house. Deceased was picked up insensible and taken to the residence of his daughter at Old Sonapore-lane, where he died about half an hour after. The verdict was:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down by the fall of a tree."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	33 76	34 52	30 1	33 11
10 Sunday	4 62	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
11 Monday	.. 6	95 6	82 6	85
Total	38 38	41 47	36 83	39 96

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·626
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity or Air	·922
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	83·6
Minimum ... (read at 6 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind ..WSW, SW, W, WSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	666
Fall of Rain	1·22
Total fall during month	22·69
„ year	38·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	1·71

"From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(11th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
		Ther. in shade.			
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·389	92·0	W	17	0·00
Surat	·559	79·6	W	10	0·67
Bombay, ...	·600	77·3	WSW	32	5·96
Karwar	·834	82·1	W strong	..	0·09
Ratnagiri	·775	83·3	W strong	..	0·07
Mangalore....	·903	84·4	S S W	4	0·74
Calicut	·926	83·6	S W	9	0·89
Cochin	·953	83·0	W	2	..
Masulipatam.	·714	92·0	W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·833	93·0	W	10	0·00
Negapatam ..	·843	92·0	S W	9	0·00

PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

A "Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act" has been introduced into the Legislative Council, as to which the following "Statement of Objects and Reasons" is published:—"There is now due to the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of money advanced for the construction of the Prince's Dock, Bombay, and the works connected therewith, 76 lakhs of rupees. This sum carries interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, under para. 3 of Section 34 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay believe they can borrow in the open market 76 lakhs on security of debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest, which would effect a saving to the Trust of Rs. 38,000 per annum. The Secretary of State is willing to be repaid the 76 lakhs. It is also desirable to empower the Trustees to borrow money for the purpose of paying off any existing or future loans, as and when they may deem it expedient so to do, with the previous consent of Government. An opportunity is taken to amend the Port Trust Act, by authorising the signature of the Chairman of the Trustees to be engraved, lithographed, or impressed on coupons attached to debentures issued under the Act. An opportunity is also taken to make it clear that the provisions of the last two paragraphs of Section 34 of the Port Trust Act apply to the securities issued under Section 30a of the said Act."

CONCERT BY THE GUZERATI PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FRIDAY evening last may be regarded as marking almost an epoch in the history of the Gaen Utejak Mundli (Guzerati Philharmonic Society). This society has been in existence for the last ten years, and has been established for the purpose of cultivating native music. It is gratifying to note that the object for which it was founded has been in a great measure fulfilled. His Highness Juswatsing of Limree, an enlightened Indian prince, and a patron of literature and fine arts, at present in Bombay, having expressed to our well-known townsman, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a life-member of the club, his desire to visit the Mundli, a special concert was arranged for the entertainment of the Thakore Sahib and his friends. This concert came off successfully; and on the day of the performance the hall of the Mundli was densely crowded with members and visitors. His Highness and suite arrived a little after 10 o'clock, and were received by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, and Mr. Khanshedjee Nusserwanjee Kamajee, the president of the society. The hall and the compound of the gardens were specially illuminated. On His Highness entering the hall, the assembly rose to do honour to the Prince, and a Hindustani song of welcome, specially composed for the occasion by one of the members, greeted the distinguished visitor. The programme was rather a lengthy one, divided into two parts. Nine of the members of the Mundli took part in the concert, some of whom displayed great skill both in instrumental and vocal music. At the end of the first part of the programme, the visitors were entertained with refreshments, and before the commencement of the second part, which consisted of airs on native instruments known as "Bin," "Tause," &c., besides vocal music by Ali Hoosein Binkar, the musical director of the Mundli. Mr. Jiwaji Dadabhoy Thakore Sahib, in a neat little speech, thanked the society for the entertainment given to him, and expressed himself much pleased with the performance he had witnessed; at the same time speaking in high terms of the energy of the Parsee community, and the success attendant upon most of the enterprises in which the Parsees had a hand. Mr. Nanabhoy then declared that His Highness the Thakore Sahib had expressed his desire to join the Mundli as a life-member; which intimation was cordially received. At the close of the second part garlands and bouquets of flowers were distributed, and with three cheers for His Highness, the gathering dispersed at about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA VS. MOOLJEE HUNSRAJ.

THE Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the plaintiff, said there was no appearance for the defendant, who had, however, written a letter to the plaintiff, consenting to a decree being against him, and agreeing to pay the amount in six months. His Lordship would remember that the suit, which was brought to recover Rs. 3,500 on two promissory notes, was partly heard, when Mr. Lang, for the defendant, alleged that there was no consideration for the notes, and he mentioned to the court a formidable array of facts which, apparently, the defendant was prepared to go into. Since then the defendant had admitted the claim made against him; and the plaintiff's solicitors had confirmed the terms proposed by him. His Lordship, as requested, made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,500, with interest and costs, payable in six months.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

S. D. ESPERANCE AND ANOTHER VS. HARICHAND KEROBA.

MR. JARDINE appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Budroodin for the defendant. The plaintiffs some time ago obtained a rule by which the defendant was restrained from proceeding with the building of his house opposite the Victoria Gardens. He pushed on the work even after the court's rule was served upon him, and for his contempt of the court's order he was arrested on the 28th ult., and imprisoned in the criminal side of the Common Jail. Mr. Budroodin, on his behalf, had obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiffs to shew cause why the order committing the defendant to jail should not be revoked. The rule was argued to-day; but after hearing counsel, his Lordship remarked that he saw no sufficient cause for revoking the order of commitment to jail. The rule was therefore discharged, with costs; and the defendant is to continue in jail.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY'S CHARITIES SOUGHT TO BE REVOKED.

KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA AND OTHERS VS. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

THIS is a suit brought by Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama and the trustees of the estate of his late brother Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, with a view to set aside the charitable trust settlements made by the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, particularly those relating to the Parsee Sanatatrium at Colaba and the Parsee Dhurmsalla situated at Churneyroad in Bombay. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Burjorjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, who are Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, trustees of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama and another; and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, on behalf of himself and other creditors of Merwanjee Framjee Panday. Mr. Fox and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first defendant, Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, the Administrator General at Bombay, and administrator of the estate of Merwanjee Framjee Panday. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bouvey, appeared for the defendants Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Doraljee Framjee Panday, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, trustees of two indentures dated 19th July, 1862, and 24th March, 1875. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Advocate General.

Mr. Starling opened the pleadings.

The chief facts of the plaintiffs' case are these. On the 3rd June, 1865, they advanced to Merwanjee Framjee Panday Rs. 80,000, and on the 20th June, 1865, a further sum of Rs. 3,70,000, making in all Rs. 4,50,000, on the mortgage of seven immoveable properties. The date fixed for the repayment of the money was the 20th June, 1866, and default having been made, some further property was mortgaged. In October, 1866, two of the properties were conveyed to Merwanjee Panday at a valuation price of one lakh of rupees; and the sum was credited to him in the account of loan. Another property was sold in 1868 to Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney for Rs. 38,000, and the amount was placed to the credit of Merwanjee Panday. In December, 1869, he sold to the plaintiffs, the Camas, the property known as the *Times of India* office in Church Gate street for Rs. 85,000, which sum was credited to him. The property in Meadow street was also sold to them in June, 1870, for Rs. 51,000; and the result of the transaction was that, at an adjustment of the account on the 20th June, 1875, Rs. 3,65,659 were left due to the plaintiffs. In the following month the estate of the plaintiff Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama was conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the creditors. At the death of Merwanjee Panday, on the 7th March, 1876, he left an estate, apart from the mortgaged properties, of the value of about three lakhs of rupees, which now claimed by the defendants. On the 20th February, 1879, the Administrator General obtained letters of administration to the estate. The plaintiffs then discovered that Merwanjee Panday had, by indentures dated 19th July, 1862, and 24th March, 1875, assigned to trustees for charitable and other purposes a very large portion of his property. They charged that the two indentures were void against the creditors as having been executed with the intent to delay, hinder, or defraud them, inasmuch as, at the date of the first indenture, Merwanjee Panday was engaged in hazardous speculation and trade, and nevertheless affected to put out of the reach of the creditors a large portion of his property; and inasmuch as, at the date of the second indenture, he was insolvent. On the 18th October, 1876, the estate of Merwanjee Panday owed the plaintiffs Rs. 4,09,289. The prayer of the plaint was—that Merwanjee Panday's estate be administered by the court; that it may be declared that the property in the hands of the plaintiffs is charged with payment of the sum of Rs. 4,00,289; that the properties may be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of the debt; and that the two indentures relating to the charities mentioned are void as against the plaintiffs and other creditors of Merwanjee Panday.

The Administrator General, in his written statement, said he was desirous of obtaining the opinion of the court upon the several questions raised in the suit, and was willing in all respects to submit himself thereto. The Advocate General being unacquainted with the matters alleged in the plaint, also submitted to the judgment of the court whether the indentures for the charities were void as against the plaintiffs and other creditors of Merwanjee Panday. On the other hand, the trustee defendants, in their written statement, averred that the charities founded by Merwanjee Panday were endowed in 1862—65; and that the deed of March, 1875, was executed long after the principal endowments of the charities had been made. These charities were public charities for the benefit of the members of the Zoroastrian community, and were of great importance and value to them, and had been in full operation for many years before the institution of the suit, the endowments having been duly applied for the purposes of the charities. The original endowments thereof were made in the most public manner possible; and the defendants believed that the circumstances relating to them were well known to the plaintiffs, some of whom were on terms of personal intimacy with Merwanjee Panday. It was wholly untrue that the indentures referred to were made with any intention to delay, hinder, or defraud the creditors. Up to 1865 Merwanjee Panday was in very wealthy circumstances; and at the time of the execution of the mortgage to the plaintiffs, although he had sustained considerable losses, was in perfectly solvent circumstances. Defendants admitted, however, that in March, 1875, he was in serious pecuniary circumstances.

Mr. Fox raised the following issue:—Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to an equitable charge upon the pieces of land and properties mentioned in the plaint, or any of them? With regard to the prayer of the plaint that the estate might be administered by the court, he (Mr. Fox) did not know if the plaintiffs' counsel still pressed that point, since the Administrator-General was willing to administer the estate under the directions of the court. The effect of administering by the court would be that the estate, which was being administered by one officer of the court, would be transferred to the hands of another officer.

Mr. Starling said he wished the point to be reserved for the present, as he could not decide it until the rest of the matters had been determined.

Mr. Lang raised the issue whether the indentures of the 19th July, 1862, and 24th March, 1875, are voids against the defendants and the firm of Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co. The learned counsel had a point to urge, that the plaintiffs had acquiesced in the charities being made.

The Judge remarked that that was so, the objection would be fatal to the suit.

Mr. Lang raised another issue, whether the trustees of the charities were entitled to the Love-lane property? The Cowasjee Patel-street property was conveyed to the trustees by the settlor in March, 1875, when he was probably in embarrassed circumstances; and the learned counsel would therefore raise no issue in connection with it.

At Mr. Starling's suggestion, the Advocate-General was struck out of the suit, the question of his costs being reserved until the making of the decree.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the court for the plaintiffs, said that his clients, with the exception of Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, were merely trustees, and were not suing for their own benefit. From 1860 to 1865, the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, the settlor of the charities, was supposed to be a very wealthy merchant, and was engaged largely in the cotton trade and other trades of various kinds. The plaintiffs would show that he was engaged in hazardous speculation in cotton at the breaking out of the American War. Cotton then rose very high, and every body who embarked in the venture thought of making a fortune. But after the war, the prices fell considerably. Many companies were then formed from the wealth that had flowed into Bombay; but, as his Lordship knew, nine-tenths of them failed. Most of them were started on a speculative basis. Merwanjee Framjee Panday plunged into business to such an extent that he had no idea where he was; his books were never balanced during those years; and he knew nothing of his profits and losses. In each of his books, it would be shown, the debit and credit sides did not agree. In 1865 he was obliged to borrow four and-a-half lakhs of rupees, and he represented that if he could not raise the loan, he would be smashed up. He admitted to the plaintiffs that he was in embarrassed circumstances in 1875; and in October of that year the plaintiffs, at his request, agreed to give him two years' time to repay the loan. He, however, died on the 7th March, 1876. They would find him in 1867 making an affidavit that he could only pay four annas in the rupee; and the trustees admitted that in 1875, when he made the second trust, he was in embarrassed circumstances, and was indeed hopelessly insolvent. In the 3rd February, 1861, at the investiture of

able that no persons of the classes enumerated should be selected by the Sessions Judge as assessors at this trial, but I cannot believe that they would unite in so wicked a conspiracy.

Mr. Gasper has laid before us several cases, decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, regarding the removal of a trial, where there are good grounds for believing that, owing to a local prejudice, it will not be fairly held. The circumstances under which those cases were decided do not, however, exist under the different constitution of our Criminal Courts and the peculiar system of our Criminal Procedure. This was fully considered by the Court in the case of Queen v. Ameer Khan (7 B. L. Rep. 240 see pp. 269—272), and it will be unnecessary for me to do more than to quote the judgment of Mr. Justice Phear on this point, which is particularly valuable as coming from that learned Judge. He says—"It appears to me that instances drawn from the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench in England with reference to the granting or withholding writs of *certiorari* to bring up an indictment from an inferior Court are not near enough—not nearly parallel enough to this case—to afford us any real assistance in forming our judgment. In England all criminal trials, except trials for small offences under summary procedure, are effected by jury—by a jury which I may say, is drawn somewhat promiscuously from a not very high class of the population. There is, therefore, some risk that the impartiality of the tribunal so constituted should be affected by existing causes of popular feeling or excitement bearing on the matter to be tried. And then the verdict of this body is final without appeal. Any risk of miscarriage of this kind by such a tribunal, if it is to be prevented at all, can only be prevented by removal to a better or freer tribunal for trial. Hence, a comparatively small cause may possibly be found inducing the Court of Queen's Bench to remove criminal cases in England, which might not be sufficient to render a removal necessary, or justifiable, under a different kind of procedure. In the present case the prisoner will be tried at Patna by a Judge, assisted by assessors of intelligence and of respectable independent social position, and an appeal from the decision of the Sessions Court will be to this Court both upon fact and law. . . . There remains, perhaps, on the face of these affidavits themselves, enough to indicate that there has been a long continued and zealous activity on the part of the police in procuring witnesses in support of the prosecution, such as may not possibly be without an effect upon the character of the evidence, upon which the Sessions Court will have to act. But, although for this reason more than common care will be required for the proper trial of the case, I do not see in it sufficient cause to justify our coming to the conclusion that the Sessions Court at Patna is not competent to exercise the requisite care." I would also refer to the remarks of Garth, C. J., in the case of in the matter of the petition of the Legal Remembrancer *vs.* Nobogopal Bose, (Indian Law Reports, 6 Calcutta, 491.) It is unreservedly admitted by Mr. Gasper that no objection can be taken to the trial being held by the present Sessions Judge, Mr. Beveridge, though I would here remark, his senior, Mr. Jackson, on the previous hearing, thought proper to suggest some objection on this point by expressing his willingness on behalf of his client to withdraw this motion if the trial were held by another Sessions Judge at Patna. The trial in the present case is by law held by the Sessions Judge with the assistance of assessors, who have been selected by him out of a body of many persons—not less than four—whom he may have summoned for the trial. We have, therefore, here the trial held by a Sessions Judge against whom there is no objection, and we have the safeguard that that officer will exercise every precaution against selecting anyone as an assessor, who is likely to be biassed. He is not limited in the area of his selection, except in so far as he is not to summon any one as an assessor, who may have served in the Sessions Court, within the last six months, nor is he limited in the number of gentlemen, whom he may so select, except that there must be at least two.

Mr. Gasper has ventured to say that he does not believe that in the list of assessors comprising the names of 480 gentlemen there can be found two, who will come to the trial with unbiassed minds. The grounds upon which so sweeping an assertion is made are not disclosed, but we cannot believe that they are well founded. The trial is not held by the assessors, but with their assistance, and they are required only to deliver their opinions at the close of the trial, which, this Court has held, include the grounds upon which those opinions have been formed. The trial is held by the Sessions Judge, who, after considering such opinions, delivers his own judgment as the judgment of the Court, and against such judgment the law provides an appeal on the law, as well as on the facts, to this Court. So far, then, there is every safeguard for a fair trial, and there is no good reason to suppose that gentlemen will not be chosen as assessors, who, by their intelligence and well-known independence of character, will deliver opinions satisfactory to all concerned in the trial, and of material assistance to the Sessions Judge in arriving at the judgment of the Court. It is true that the law leaves the selection of assessors entirely with the Sessions Judge, and does not, as in the case of jurors, enable either party to object, but I feel quite sure that the Sessions Judge will fully consider any objection that may be raised, and endeavour to meet the wishes of the parties by selecting gentlemen competent in every way to sit on the trial of the case.

Under such circumstances I see no reason for holding that a transfer of this case from the Sessions Court of Patna is necessary to promote the ends of justice, and I, accordingly, agree in discharging this rule.

I desire now to add a few words with reference to what has passed regarding the previous hearing of this motion.

In the first place, it is right that I should state that I *had* read the entire affidavits made by the petitioner. The affidavit, made by Mr. Jones, the petitioner's attorney, is not correct in that respect. The remarks made by me, and entered in that affidavit, were made in an early stage of the proceedings, and were in reply to a question put to me by Mr. Jackson. Before we intimated our opinion on the motion I had completed my perusal of the entire affidavits.

Next, I desire to remark that the course taken by Mr. Jackson, whom I believed to be alone in this motion, placed it entirely out of my power to express any individual opinion such as I was about to express. My own opinion was subsequently embodied in a judgment, which we had prepared, but not signed, that Mr. Jackson, by expressing his willingness to have the case tried by Mr. Tweedie at Patna, and not being able to show any incapacity on the part of Mr. Beveridge, the Sessions Judge, to try the case, had abandoned his objection to have the case removed from Patna, because two impartial assessors could not be secured. I should also have appealed to Mr. Jackson whether, under such circumstances, he pressed to have the affidavits read out, and should have pointed out that, having read those affidavits, they contained nothing that he had not already laid before us. I have little doubt that, had an opportunity been afforded to me to make those observations, the further proceedings, which have been taken, would nothave been taken.

A SENIOR PROCTOR AT OXFORD.

"ARE you a member of this University, sir? May I trouble you for your name and college?" Such are the questions nightly repeated in the streets of Oxford. The questioner is the Proctor; the thorough fare is the High-street or the Cornmarket; the victim of the interrogatory is some hapless, as well as capless and gownless, undergraduate who has come within the coercive and punitive authority of the chief academic constable. In the background are the proctorial servants, known as "bulldogs," standing ready to intercept any hurried attempt at flight; around are a few sympathetic town-boys, who have in vain attempted to warn the captured undergraduate by whispered admonitions of the proximity of the dreaded foe; in the far distance are seen some rapidly-disappearing comrades who have learnt how superior caution is to recklessness. The Proctor stands, cap in hand, dressed in a gown with velvet sleeves and velvet facings, with white bands fluttering in the breeze, prepared to write in a note-book the name of the delinquent, and to warn him to attend on the morrow at an early hour to pay his fine for breaking University rules. The confession is made, the name is duly written down, the undergraduate is allowed to retire; and the Proctor, with his band of attendants, goes on to fresh woods and pastures new.

This incident is only suggestive of one of the functions of an official who holds a peculiar post in the academic world. Every year there are elected, by pairs of colleges in rotation, with due formalities and a superfluous amount of Latin adjuration, two Proctors, a senior and a junior, who thenceforward are intrusted with a mass of disciplinary duties. They are the representatives of the resident Masters of Arts, empowered to exercise a vigilant control over the morals of the youth of Oxford. In the streets they hold an office, something between an ordinary policeman and an over-paid scavenger, with a strong dash of the usher at a tenth-rate school. If an undergraduate be found without cap and gown either from ten till one in the morning, or any time after 'Hall' in the evening, it is their business to stop and fine him; if he attempts to run away, his fine is doubled; if he drives a tandem, his fine is commensurately greater; if he entertains a circle of friends who exhibit their hilarity in noisy choruses, from his pocket come the sums which ultimately enrich the University chest; if he sins in other ways, too delicate, and if undergraduate ethics are as progressive as may be reasonably hoped, or as they certainly ought to be, too rare, to be particularised here, it will go hard with him if he be not condemned to spend the evening of his domesticity away from the joys and temptations of his Alma Mater. It is the duty of the Proctor to see that the streets are orderly, that the billiard-rooms are deserted after nine p.m., that the bars and coffee-rooms of the licensed victuallers are substantial roysterers, and that the lodging-houses are locked after ten. His powers are practically unlimited: he has the keys of 'the Parks,' he has the *entrée* of all the inns' of court, he has the ear of the neighbourhood, and, through his secret information, he is intimately connected with all the habits and occupations of suspected undergraduates. In the daytime come other duties. He has a seat in the Hebdomadal Council, the Senate of the University. He reads out the names of candidates for and recipients of degrees, and has to ascertain whether any objection will be lodged to their proceeding to their full magisterial rights. He has to receive all fees for examinations, and to publish full lists of those *qui ambiunt honores* or *qui non ambiunt*, as the case may be. He has to be present at all University sermons in St. Mary's. Together with his colleague, he is, in an exceptional manner, the servant or understrapper of the Vice-Chancellor, and has to take off his cap whenever, in academic conclave, the head of the University takes off his, and to replace it whenever he does. And does the same. And for the whole of these promiscuous occupations, he receives during his year of office the wage of about 375*l.*, less income-tax.

The present occupant of the position of Senior Proctor is a man who, in many ways, is a curious contrast to the traditional idea of these officials. Mr. Clement Nugent Jackson, tutor of Hertford College, was—at any rate before last April—better known in the athletic world than in the academic. Coming up from Somerset College, Bath, to what was then known as Magdalen Hall, under the presidency of genial, warm-hearted, port-drinking Dr. Mitchell, he obtained a Lusby scholarship in that society, and almost immediately exhibited a greater propensity for the running-path and the hurdles than for the scholastic pursuits of the undergraduate. About ten or eleven years ago he not only won the Hurdles in Oxford itself, but won against Cambridge in the Inter-University Athletic Sports—an event which a daring caricaturist, in a shop-window in Broad-street, perpetuated by the picture of a figure in full proctorial robes nimbly leaping over five-barred obstacles, with the bull-dogs (in canine form) toiling laboriously behind. Subsequently Mr. Jackson was elected as treasurer of the Oxford Athletic Club, became distinguished as a noted financier, and an unequalled starter in sprintraces, and was presented with a handsome clock by those who valued his services both as trainer and friend.

Let us follow one of his nocturnal victims into the dreaded presence of the Senior Proctor. With the five shillings, of which he will probably be defrauded, in his pocket, the undergraduate enters Hertford College gate, and is told to go up the first staircase one his right, to the second storey. Meeting an aged gray-haired servant on the way, who greets him with a smile, he is ushered into a room, where he finds the official of whom he is in quest sitting at a table in the full glory of his academical costume. His eyes are first caught by a handsome yellow setter, stretched at full length on the sofa, who welcomes him with a short bark, and is only repressed by his owner with repeated commands, "Down, Ben, down!" The room is replete with bachelor comforts, adorned with medals and cups, won in many an athletic encounter; on the mantelpiece stands the presentation clock, sign and seal of Mr. Jackson's popularity with the undergraduate world; on the walls are a few pencil-pictures done by the Senior Proctor himself in his juvenile years; and in an ante-room are cases of stuffed birds and the skuls of strange animals, shot in some of the yearly Norwegian expeditions. If, distracted by these sights, and by the glimpse of a *Sportsman* or *Land and Water* thrown carelessly in a corner, the undergraduate forgets for a moment that he is in the position of one who has to undergo the academic *Vehmgericht*, he is quickly recalled by a stern interrogatory whether he has any excuse to offer, or whether he can plead first offence. For Mr. Jackson is a practical man, and with clear decisive logic goes straight to the head and fountain of the offence; nor is he to be beguiled by ingenious argument or sophistical plea; and the man who tries on any game with him rarely gets the best of it. He has to pay the fine and say nothing, and pocket the possible indignity of the transaction, than to dally with the Senior Proctor, or attempt any flights of fluent rhetoric. One delinquent finished with, Mr. Jackson awaits the arrival of another, with sundry pats to the obsequious "Ben," or with a cursory glance at the latest odds for the Ascot Cup. For the rest, Mr. Jackson never forgets an old friend or schoolmate; and if he can give a helping hand, he is the first to acknowledge the claims of ancient intimacy. Of his two pro-Proctors—for the Proctor is allowed on occasions to delegate his duties to representatives—one, the most distinguished, perhaps, as he is certainly the most versatile, of the younger race of Oxford tutors, was his contemporary at the Somerset College, Bath—a school which, in proportion to its size, has turned out more men of ability and of mark than any in the United Kingdom—and the other was his contemporary at Magdalen Hall; and one of the earliest exercises of his patronage in nominating examiners was to select one of his pro-Proctors as examiner in the Final School of Literæ Humaniores.

That such a man should hold a post of great responsibility in the University is a sign of the times which is not unworthy of consideration. Viewed in the light of the past, it is, unfortunately, somewhat of an anomaly. The ideal Proctor, if one may take the average of Mr. Jackson's predecessors, is a man of great learning and research, but with no sympathy for the undergraduates, and with a limited acquaintance with men and manners. In many instances the absence of worldly prudence and tact has been nothing else than disastrous to the holders of proctorial rank. Time after time they have been the cause of undergraduate *émeutes* by their intolerance, their narrow-mindedness, their incapability to judge and gauge the interests of young men. They have needlessly offended the prejudices of a set of youthful "alumni," who may be headstrong and petulant, but are rarely vicious, and are wholly generous and emotional. Devoid of all the interests, which make up the undergraduate life, they have been uniformly detested, and consequently, with all the sense of impotence which unpopularity inspires, they have been alternately Draconic and indulgent, splenetic and weak, furious in their vengeance, and abjectly servile in their remorse. When an officer has to be chosen who is intrusted with the discipline and care of two thousand lads, of the average age of twenty years, common sense and that personal dignity which is born of a thoroughly natural healthy life are of inestimable benefit. A Senior Proctor, who is at once athletic in his tastes and academically firm in his demeanor, who sympathises with undergraduate life, while he represses its too exuberant vagaries, is an official whose election is of happiest augury for the future of the oldest and most catholic of our Universities.—*The World.*

ON KEEPING ONE'S HORSE.

PERHAPS there is no surer sign that a professional man is prospering than the fact that he is able to keep a horse for his own riding. And yet, like most of the blessings of this life, one's own saddle-horse is not an unmitigated good. First and foremost, he is there, and he must be ridden. This seems a minor evil; but it is a thorn in the flesh. There are so many mornings upon which the professional man—of confirmed sedentary habits most likely, hardened in all the stay-at-home vices, before his increasing means enable him to possess a horse—would infinitely prefer to stay at home, to loll over his fireside with a newspaper, or even to work hard at his desk. There are days when he hates his groom for sending obtrusively for orders before breakfast is finished. There is the doubtful morning, with a threatening sky, when it seems hardly worth while to put on riding gear, in order to spend an uncomfortable hour or so under the trees in the Row, with an occasional sally into the open, for a feeble trot between two showers, and the certainty of a damaged hat. There is the morning after two persistent wet days, when the professional man knows his horse will have a reserve of kicking and bolting power which may be deadly; not to speak of such rarer gifts as bucking and rearing, which may develop themselves unexpectedly at any moment. What can be more alluring than the repose of one's study at such an hour? The vocal book of the easy-chair suggests paradise; and before ever he started a horse how pleasant those long studious mornings used to be! But that brute is waiting in the street below; and between the professional man and the Park there is the deadly horror of Oxford-street and the omnibuses; the monstrous furniture-vans, towering skyward, like the car of Juggernaut; the tilted wagons, with invisible drivers; the butchers' carts, driven by youthful demons. Well for him if there be no steam-roller.

To ask his groom to exercise the brute after a mere two days' rest would be too humiliating. If the man has done it of his own accord, well and good; but the question cannot be asked with dignity. The rider must go forth like the Spartan or the Roman, to come back—somehow. He wonders, with a faint smile, whether will ever return to that neat professional door-plate; whether his next destination may not be St. George's. That mounting and setting forth upon a horse whose good manners one is not sure of has a shade of awfulness. It is a plunge into the unkown, a challenging of Fate. Once upon the animal's back, you are his to deal with as he pleases. He—the lord of creation—has intrusted your life and limbs to an unreasoning, and often unreasonable, animal. There are rides which make a man feel ten years older in ten minutes; there are phases in many rides in which he says to himself that this time all is over, the final crash is at hand! His friends and family will be sorry. It is a pity. Life was not without charms; and to die in one's prime, sandwiched between a brougham and a brewer's dray, and not clear in one's mind as to whether the brougham or the dray or oneself were most to blame for that concatenation! Happily the danger is escaped; the horse—who, albeit fond of plunging his rider into peril, has a happy knack, at the crucial moments, of extricating himself—emerges unscathed into the open, and the professional man rides onward, smiling faintly, and conscious that little boys are looking at him. But can it be well, medically considered, that a man should seek relaxation, and a pursuit that sends his heart into his mouth so often?

We are supposing that our friend is town-bread, and the son of another professional man; not a country squire's boy, bred in a stable, to whom the horse, in its gradual evolution from sheltie to seventeen-hander, is a familiar animal. Our friend is a man whose existence has been of the office and the study, and in whose mind the horse is a creature to be thought of with awe and approached with reverence. Such a man's groom is almost inevitably his master's master. He is a Leicestershire man most likely, or affirms as much; has ridden fiery untamed steeds from his infancy; and would describe the most murderous beast as only a little 'gay.' He looks down upon his master's inexperience from the height of the Pytchley and the Quorn. He has always been used to a hunting stable. His last employer was a great man with the Blackmoor Vale Hounds; and it is only the force of untoward circumstance which has reduced him to his present undistinguished service. His employer feels the ineffable superiority of the creature, and bows down to him. If the groom were insolent or self-assertive he could be dismissed; but he is an admirable servant, only he despises one. The master complains that the horse shies, or bucks, or fidgets, or otherwise misconducts himself. 'He never does it with me, sir,' says the groom blandly.

Then, again, there is so much to be endured from the horse himself. He is a many-sided animal, a creature of infinite variety. When he is freshest he is most lazy; and he is never nearer bolting than when he crawls. There are days when he is a sheep, and again days when he is a tiger. Sometimes he will pass a steam-roller in full shriek with adorable equanimity; anon he will shy desperately at a perambulator, a servant maid cleaning a doorstep, or the shutting of a baker's barrow, which certainly seems constructed with a particular view to frightening horses. It is hard, again, for his owner to know that the very fact of his being well fed and housed and lightly worked makes him dangerous to human life—that the only time when the sheep-like aspect of his character appears is the time when he has been over-worked, or when the groom has dealt unfairly by him in the matter of corn.

It may be said that the professional man, not desiring the tyranny of a daily ride, might occasionally oblige a friend or relative with a mount; but such good-nature is ever rewarded with evil. Either the friend lames the horse, or he professes to make it go better than its lawful owner. And that the horse one has paid for with coin gained by the sweat of one's brow should carry another man better than its rightful proprietor is a base ingratitude, an absolute dishonesty which chills the soul. It is not in the bond. Having once set up a horse wisely or unwisely—one must suffer no one else, save the groom who exercises him, to cross his back. And then how hateful to see the beast, the consequence of whose perilous vagaries one can escape only by the skin of one's teeth, gently caracoling in his kerseys past our study-window, while that superior being from Leicestershire bestrides him, without saddle or stirrups, ineffable in the calm assurance of power! What a delight if a butcher's cart suddenly shooting round the corner develops the beast's worst vices, and sends that Nimrod on to his neck for an instant! Nimrod recovers himself in a flash, but one goes back to one's desk chuckling.

Again, there is that curious fact connected with horsemanship that the objects which are perfectly harmless and innocent in the eye of the pedestrian become sources of hate and terror to the rider. Butchers' boys are not altogether evil, but to the man on a 'gay' horse they are as devils. A baby—a harmless baby in long white raiment—is a peril; a newspaper blown upon the wind may culminate in a broken leg; a boy dropping a basket in the road may be the beginning of the end. How hateful also are other people upon other horses, their cold-blooded indifference to *our* safety, to the idiosyncrasies of *our* steed! With what selfish recklessness will they come bucketing past us, transforming our sheep into a roaring lion! And then there are one's friends on the pavement, men who never ride, yet who are so free in their criticisms upon one's beast, and even on one's mode of handling him—who will ask us why we ride him on the curb, and if we do not think we are spoiling his mouth—when nothing weaker than the wrist of a gladiator would constrain him to decent manners—the men who tell us he has a good eye, and looks kind, when we know that in his heart of hearts he is a monster of cruelty, and would think nothing, when elated with beans, of making us a spectacle for all mankind before the face of the multitude, say just in front of the Achilles, and conveniently near St. George's.

But we will suppose that the professional man has been lucky in his purchase at Tattersall's, and that his horse is, on the whole, a good fellow—not given to quips or cranks and insane shying at nothing particular—not prone to miss his footing just in front of a Kilburn 'bus, or to stand on end at the sound of an organ, but a rational manageable being, with a fine sense of the duty he owes us, willing to do an honest day's work for his three feeds of corn—still the possession of him is apt to become a burden. He is there; he is an expensive item in the quarterly bills; he must be ridden. If we shirk our duty, and refuse to go out Spartan-like in the teeth of east winds, or to face icy showers, we are told that the animal is eating off his head, and that it is a pity we bought a horse if we do not care about riding. And the ride may become monotonous: the daily passage of Oxford-street, to which crossing the Rubicon was as nothing in its momentousness; the gentle jog or placid canter in the Row; the people we know and the people we do not know—there is certainly a sameness. The inexhaustible pleasures which were expected from that hundred and twenty pounds' worth of horseflesh have never quite been realised. There has been an improvement in health, and, perhaps in figure—the buckle of the waistcoat admits of being drawn a little tighter; but there has been an anxiety, there is an ever-present care. If the horse were to be confined to his stable by a long, but not dangerous, illness, one would not be altogether unhappy: a hard frost of six weeks' duration seems scarcely an unalloyed evil, though there is the thought of what a ferocious beast he will be to ride afterwards.

How pleasant and amiable a creature is he in his stable, when he thrusts his velvet nose over the door of his loose-box and licks our hand with imbecile and somewhat delusive affection; for will he not slobber the unconscious wood work with equal fervour the next moment? What a picture of fidelity he looks when he gazes at us dreamily with his violet eyes, and suffers us to caress his sensitive nostrils, only occasionally curling up his flexible lip and laying back his ears for a playful snap with those strong youthful teeth of his! How difficult to remember that he has often attempted, of malice aforethought seemingly, to be the death of us! He is a noble animal. One must needs be proud to own him, especially during a six weeks' frost.—*The World.*

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, LONDON, whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair. Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps. Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 9; Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [481. 758.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs. 9-0 per keg.

Do.	F	do.	" 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8	per doz.lb.
Do.	FF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	" 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS' AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,

Sole Agent in BOMBAY,

65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one: application lasts a week.

NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.

NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.

NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.

NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.

NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.

NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.

NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.

NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. Also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed ..... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880. H. W. JONES, Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay. Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT received by every mail-steamer.

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. J. KALUGYAY & SON'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Qrts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.
WHITE.		
Neszmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	" 21
Schomlauer Auslese, 1868	" 21	
RED.		
Szegzarder, 1862	" 12	
Ofner Adlersberger, 1862	" 15	
Karlowitzer, 1868	" 16	" 17
Erlauer, 1868	" 16	" 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	" 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Bombay, April, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling or horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to saddle and double harness, in a month, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY, 1881,

CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IRON-FRAME PIANOFORTES

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant, and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

PIANOS FOR HIRE IN BOMBAY OR MOFUSSIL.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	" 60	extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	" 60	
In fine Silver case with key	" 60	
In fine Silver case keyless	" 70	

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... " 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... " 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.

} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES D[illegible]
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED catalogue, price list, and estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW,

CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department